

HONGKONG

CHINA

No. 3850

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.



Bank.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-
HOLDERS £800,000
RESERVE FUND £275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNT at the Rate of 2 per cent. per
annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months, 5 per cent.
" " " 6 4 " " " 3 3 "
" " " 3 3 " " " 3 3 "

A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [563]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000
PAID-UP £68,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOHN STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

INTEREST ALLOWED on CURRENT
ACCOUNTS at the Rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.

On FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 12 Months 5 per cent.
" 6 4 "
" 3 3 "

JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [564]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. CHIN, Pres. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.
H. Stolzefeld, Esq.
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and
Amoy.

BANKERS:
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months: Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Honkong, 16th November, 1893. [57]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND
THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

PATENTS OF INTEREST.

ALLOWED on CURRENT ACCOUNTS
and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained
on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [520]

INSTITUTIONS.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on
favourable terms.

Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Office.

S. J. DAVID & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1894. [435]

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company
having this Day been TRANSFERRED
to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to
accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT
RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSAN KAISHA,
K. FUKUI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [745]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 } \$83,333.33.
EQUAL TO } \$318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEE SING, Esq. | LO YUEN MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAVA WEST
Hongkong, 12th December, 1894. [540]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [545]

Amusements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE BLACK PLAGUE.

THE HONGKONG MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE
TWO MORE

OF THEIR
POPULAR ENTERTAINMENTS

ON
SATURDAYS,

SEPTEMBER THE 22ND AND 29TH,

For the BENEFIT of the
PLAQUE WORKERS.

UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE AND

SUPPORT.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

FULL PARTICULARS in PROGRAMMES,
which will be issued on or about

MONDAY,
17TH SEPTEMBER.

Popular Prices \$2 & \$1.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half-price
Back Seats only.

Doors Open at 8.30.

Commencing at 9 o'clock precisely.

PLAN and TICKETS at MESSRS. KELLY &
WALSH, Limited.

SEATS may be Booked on and after
SATURDAY, September 15th.

A SPECIAL TRAM will run to the Peak,
and a SPECIAL LAUNCH to Kowloon, 15
minutes after each Performance.

WILLIAM BLAYNAV,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1894. [559]

Intimations.

TO JOURNALISTS.

AN EXPERIENCED and CAPABLE
JOURNALIST is wanted for the staff of the
Hongkong Telegraph. Liberal terms to
a competent man; no other need apply.

Fell particular as to experience, capacity,
and terms to be sent to

R. FRASER-SMITH,
Editor & Proprietor.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1894.

Intimations.

TO JOURNALISTS.

A JOURNALIST is wanted for the staff of the
Hongkong Telegraph. Liberal terms to
a competent man; no other need apply.

Fell particular as to experience, capacity,
and terms to be sent to

ARTHUR HANCOCK,
c/o Hongkong Telegraph Office.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1894. [525]

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIORESS of the ITALIAN
CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most
respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of

Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind
patronage and support, and desires to state that
she will be pleased to receive orders for all
kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs
and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies' and Children's Under-clothing,
Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery,
Materials to be supplied, if required.

The Superioress will also be most grateful for
any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into
Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who
are taught by the Sisters.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1894. [403]

NOTICE.

CALDBECK, MACREGOR & Co.

WINE and SPIRIT
MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND
GLASGOW.

13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 24th August, 1894. [509]

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to
GIVE ESTIMATES for FITTING the
PATENT PROCESS on LAND and MARINE
BOILERS for BURNING CHARBONNAGES
COAL DUST.

GORDON & Co.,
BOWRINGTON FOUNDRY,
East Point.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894. [503]

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS.

MASTERS of Vessels arriving here
MUST NOT BE TOO PARTICULAR as to
the SOURCE of supply of FRESH WATER,

especially during the present epidemic.

Call Flag "W," Commercial Code.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [545]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [545]

Intimations.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF
SHIP AND ENGINE STORES
OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR—
INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

PRICES SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.

BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE AND CYLINDER OILS.

PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

TELEPHONE No. 97. [50]

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41]

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "KREMLIN"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East,
affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of
the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf
(the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping
Offices.

THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers,
THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the service being
under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to
spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communication.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new, Bar and public

BILLIARD ROOMS (in English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

WINE & SPIRITS are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.

HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers
and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1894.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A FRESH
CONSIGNMENT OF THEIR
CELEBRATED

LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Price \$14.00 Per Dozen.

This is without doubt one of the finest, if not the finest Whisky ever imported into Hongkong.

DAKIN, CRUCKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG,
September 1894. 13

A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.

For S.S. "DEN"
We have received our first shipment of
VEGETABLE & FLOWER
SEEDS.

SEASON 1894-95.

The "SEEDS" will be OPENED OUT AS SOON AS the weather sets fine, and in the meantime orders will be booked for execution in the sequence in which they are received as long as the supply lasts.

SEED LISTS

with
HINTS FOR GARDENING have been issued and may still be obtained on application.

Our Seeds are all tested before being put up in London. They are packed under our own Supervision, and the greatest care is exercised to insure protection in transit.

Sowings should be made in fine weather only and the remainder of the packets, secured from damp, and kept in a dry place for repeat sowings.

CLAY'S FERTILIZER.

A high-class Fertilizer for Pot Plants and for use in the Garden generally. It supplies natural nourishment to the soil, and assists the process of assimilation, thereby aiding the Plants to attain to their full size, vigour and beauty.

Sold in Tins containing 10 lbs. each. \$1.75
" " 28 lbs. " " 8.50
Directions for Use are given on the Label.

RANSOME'S "NEW PARIS"
LAWN MOWER S,
The Best and Cheapest Machines in the Market.
For Sale at Manufacturers' Prices.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1894. 15

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1894.

NEUTRALITY AND THE TRADE OF SHANGHAI.

In view of the threat of the Japanese to violate the neutrality of Shanghai unless the manufacture of munitions of war at the Kiangnan Arsenal, which is contiguous to the native city, is stopped, and the complications that are sure to result from any interference with the vast trade of that port by the warships of the Mikado, a useful purpose may be served by a brief examination of the import and export trade of Shanghai during the past decade, as set forth by Mr. Jamison, Consul for Great Britain, in his report for the year 1893, from which it will be perceived at a glance that not only would British trade suffer more than that of any other nation, but that the Japanese would be certain to be injuriously affected also, for they have, according to Mr. Jamison, "taken a large place in the trade of China." Besides cotton yarn and cotton piece-goods, in which the Japanese do a very large business with the Chinese, Japan sends large quantities of cotton woven fabrics, such as socks, singlets, towels, handkerchiefs, umbrellas, soap, sulphuric acid, copper, coal, seaweed, fungi, etc., to China, and chiefly to Shanghai. Already the amount of Chinese produce exported from Shanghai to Japan is almost as much in point of value as that

taken by Great Britain, and at the time of the outbreak of the war now being waged by Japan against China there was a strong probability that in the near future Japanese manufacturers would enter in a serious competition with the manufacturers of England and Bombay for the supply of the China market. Mr. Jamison expressed the opinion, in his report now under notice, that unless the Chinese Government gave free permission for the establishment of cotton mills in the Empire, which they have hitherto shown no inclination to do, there would be a very wide field in China for the products of Japanese mills. They would, of course, as things stand at present, be handicapped by the Japanese duties now levied both on the raw material on entering and the finished article on leaving the Land of the Rising Sun, but those duties might be removed, and even if they were not, the difference in cost of wages and other disbursements entailed on the Bombay manufacturer by the dearer coinage, would probably more than compensate his Japanese rival.

The following comparative table of the gross value of the trade of Shanghai for the last ten years will show clearly the preponderance of British trade with the metropolis of China and the rapid advance made by Japan in recent years:—

	Imports	Exports	General Trade
1893	130,268,000	17,750,000	127,018,000
1892	127,658,000	38,850,000	166,827,000
1891	124,710,000	40,313,000	165,541,000
1890	114,945,000	36,190,000	145,141,000
1889	107,513,000	38,156,000	146,649,000
1888	114,144,000	22,803,000	146,917,000
1887	109,058,000	30,165,000	138,346,000
1886	102,437,000	30,274,000	132,071,000
1885	101,123,000	26,880,000	128,003,000
1884	86,612,000	26,603,000	113,215,000

Imports into Shanghai from foreign countries, showing origin of the goods imported, during the undermentioned years:—

Country of Origin	Value in Thousands	Imports	Exports	General Trade
Great Britain	28,782	18,271	28,278	56,065
Hongkong	4,016	6,071	17,417	52,524
India	18,488	18,264	13,847	16,739
Straits Settlements and Siam	732	974	1,170	1,177
United States of America	410	3,249	5,335	5,195
British North America	177	219	695	1,311
Continent of Europe	306	2,415	5,064	5,468
Japan	2,610	4,178	5,834	6,265
Other countries	1,329	1,122	597	380
Total	57,062	54,993	78,777	83,074

Exports from Shanghai, arranged according to country of destination, during the undermentioned years:—

Exported to	Value in Thousands	Exports	Imports	General Trade
Great Britain	29,562	11,276	7,462	7,694
Hongkong	271	738	2,012	6,248
India	412	463	1,394	2,735
Straits Settlements and Siam	59	484	359	507
United States of America	8,553	5,771	7,274	7,056
British America	4,663	8,765	12,121	12,246
Continent of Europe	37	524	832	1,006
Japan	798	1,180	6,249	7,047
Other foreign countries	71	20	41	16
Total	45,064	29,271	43,327	49,979

Exports from Shanghai, arranged according to country of destination, during the undermentioned years:—

Value in Thousands

Exports to

Great Britain

Hongkong

India

Straits Settlements and Siam

United States of America

British North America

Egypt, Persia, and Turkey in Asia

Russian Manchuria

Japan

Other foreign countries

Total

Value in Thousands

Exports to

Great Britain

Hongkong

India

Straits Settlements and Siam

United States of America

British North America

Egypt, Persia, and Turkey in Asia

Russian Manchuria

Japan

Other foreign countries

Total

Value in Thousands

Exports to

Great Britain

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Great Britain

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India

Straits Settlements and Siam

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British North America

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Russian Manchuria

Japan

Other foreign countries

Total

Value in Thousands

Exports to

mail between the two places. He adds:—A new way for China to force European Powers to interfere on her behalf and drive off her enemies or suppress her revolution for her, is to murder a few foreigners here and there, and make some people shout: "Ah we must interfere to prevent these murders." Europe then does China's dirty work and supports her rotten system of Government. If the European States would, instead, hold China strictly responsible for every foreigner's life, and listen to no specious excuses, there would be less heard of outrages and anti-foreign riots. If the Chinese Government is truly unable to prevent these occurrences it is high time they vacated Peking, and, in the name of humanity and civilisation, let a joint European protectorate with, say, Switzerland rule for it, undertake to administer China for it. To baffle up a whited sepulchre like the Chinese political system is a disgrace.

TIENTIN, September 1st. Captain von Harnel has been appointed Inspector-General of Coast Defences.

The funeral of Monsieur L. A. Chevret, an officer of the French gunboat *Lion* who died on Thursday of cholera, took place at St. Louis, Roman Catholic Church yesterday, at 3 o'clock. Monsieur Chevret was born at Lorient, on the 24th January, 1870. He was buried at the cemetery, Tientin. The body was accompanied to the grave by a large number of officers from the gunboats and others, the town band playing a funeral march.

It is announced by telegraph that Col. Denby, U. S. M. I. I. in China, is on his way from Washington to Peking. The news is all the more welcome that it signifies that Col. Denby has withdrawn successfully the serious operation which he went home to undergo, and is sufficiently restored to health to undertake a long voyage. The Minister's many friends in North China, official and personal, will be glad to welcome him back to his important post.—*Tientin Times*.

CHFOO, September 3rd. H. M. S. Archer leaving Chemulpo met the Monocacy with the American Admiral on board steaming up the river. Salutes were exchanged when at over the *Yashin Kan* appeared from an opposite island to see what was up. Having approached in about three miles and spontaneously grasping the situation, she again vanished.

Commander Count Baudissin of the *Uli* left Chefoo by the *Taku* on Saturday afternoon. He is on his way home to Germany.

Amongst his luggage was seen a lifthead from the *Uli* *Kowshing*, which in several places showed bullet marks. This he was picked up by the *Uli* when it found the survivors of the *Kowshing*. Count Baudissin intends to present this to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. on his arrival in Shanghai.

The new Commander for the *Uli* is expected here in about five weeks' time, until he arrives the first *Herr* *Major* Schmidt von Schwedt is in command of that vessel.

Another rumour seems to be getting a fact. It will be remembered that the *Tu Yuen* came back from her engagement reporting that she had left the Japanese Admiral. The Russian gunboat *Semouchka* is bringing the rumour from Nagasaki that *Uli* was killed in engagement with the Chinese.—*Express*.

SHANGHAI, September 5th.

We are in receipt of information upon which certain can be placed that the Japanese troops, in strong force, have encircled the large island in Shantung Bay, about 40 miles north-west of Port Arthur, as a base for operations. This news has been known in Peking and Tientsin for several days, and rumours of something of the kind had reached Shanghai, but we are the first outside official circles to obtain any definite information on the subject. According to the chart, this island would be either Murchison or Milne Island, the two largest of the scattered group that forms the small archipelago. There is good anchorage on the south side of Murchison, which is from eight to ten square miles in extent, with a bare, undulating surface, the whole country being about 100 feet above the level of the sea. A portion of the Japanese fleet has returned to Japan to convey more transports. The island would easily accommodate 100,000 men. Houses and temporary buildings are already being erected at convenient points. The landing was effected without the slightest attempt at resistance on the part of the Chinese military forces and officials.

We are informed from an extremely well-posted quarter that the prospect of an armistice being proclaimed between the belligerents is becoming every day stronger. The negotiations towards that end have never been altogether relaxed in Peking, Tokyo, and the various European capitals, having close relations with China. The determined attitude of France and the open avowals which have been made both in Peking and Paris by the French Government to exact full reparation for the atrocities committed by Chinese upon French subjects in Korea and at Manchuria have so terrified China that she has been forced into a frame of mind more favourable to the progress of negotiations for the suspension of hostilities and consenting to listen to Japan's demands, while pressure has been brought upon the latter country to restrain her from active hostilities for the moment. Russia has supported the French on every point, and has notified to China that her (Russia's) pronouncement for the integrity of Korea means that Korea must never again be reduced to a state of vassalage to China, whether China wins or loses.—*China Gazette*.

NEWS FROM KOREA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SOUL, August 21st.

Since my last letter the 11th and 21st Regiments of the Hiroshima garrison, which had been quartered in Seoul and vicinity, have been relieved by one battalion of the 22nd Hiroshima Regiment, which arrived overland from Fusan. Two battalions of the 21st Regiment were left in the province of Ham Kong, near the border of Ping Yang Do, and are to co-operate with the 11th and 21st Regiments, which left Seoul to march against the Chinese troops stationed in Ping Yang Do and Whang Ha Do.

Mr. Moffett, an American missionary, arrived in Seoul last Friday from Ping Yang, the capital of Ping Yang Do, where he had been staying ever since the beginning of the trouble. Mr. Moffett reports that he was escorted by 120 Chinese infantry and 20 cavalrymen as far as Whang Ju, the capital of Whang Ha Do, that the Chinese soldiers (Manchus) were under excellent discipline and kept their arms and accoutrements in splendid condition; that he saw no large Chinese forces in the neighbourhood of Ping Yang, and that he met the nearest Japanese outposts 20 miles south of Whang Ju. As I hear, however, that Mr. Moffett, while staying in Ping Yang, did not take any unnecessary flights over the neighbouring hills, it is quite likely that he did not see the large forces of Chinese troops to be assembled there.

Yesterday morning 20,000 Chinese troops and 6,000 Ping Yang men, including 500 Korea "tiger-busters" from Kang Gee, were at Pung San and Whang Ju, in the province of Whang Ha Do; the majority of these troops marched down from Manchuria, and the rest landed at the mouth of the Tu Teng river.

The Japanese troops which left Seoul and vicinity marched via Ko Yung, Pa Ju and Song Do, in the province of Klong Kee, and Kun Chon, Ping Sio, to Soh Hung in Whang Ha Do, where they arrived yesterday morning. As Soh Hung is only about 30 English miles south-east of Whang Ju it is very likely that an engagement will take place either to-day or to-morrow. With regard to the coming engagement there is more or less anxiety felt by outsiders as well as by the Japanese as to the probable result, because it is an established fact that the Koreans in the northern part of Whang Ha Do, as well as the Ping Yang Do people, are hard and glove with the Chinese, and will not hesitate to do all in their power to retard the advance of the Japanese forces, which, including the two battalions in the province of Ham Kong, are said to number nearly 18,000 men of all arms.

The Japanese military telegraph line has been extended from Seoul to Pung San, via Pa Ju.

It is reported that the remnant of the Chinese army under the command of Generals Yip and Sop have, after all, been able to join the above-named Chinese forces, and that General Yuan Si Kwai (late ex-Minister Resident in Korea) has also joined the Chinese Army. As General Yuan has considerable military ability it is very probable that some hard fighting may be expected; at any rate the Japanese will not have expected such walk-over as they had at Soh Hung, nephew of his Majesty, as a member of this council.

3rd.—The salaries of all the officers, scribes, and servants, who may under the reformed Government be dismissed, should be paid according to the old system of payment until they can receive other appointments or can engage in other occupations.

August 18th, 1894.—

1st.—No officer of the Household Department, whether high or low, shall be appointed to or have any connection with the departments for the administration of national affairs.

2nd.—The Council will adjourn for a few days to enable the various new departments to organize, and then it will meet every other day. Should there be any important business on other days the President shall call a meeting.

3rd.—As the way of appointing officers hereinafter adopted is to be changed, it is recommended that Governors and Magistrates be selected as follows:—The first, second and third Prime Ministers and the head Ministers of the other eight departments shall constitute a Board which will recommend three suitable persons for each vacant position, and from these three His Majesty shall select one.

I regret to have to report that two more French priests have been very likely killed.

Since last writing Min. Yang Dall, who is mentioned in one of my recent letters as having been appointed Inspector of Government Granaries, has been deprived of his rank and exiled to Kun Po, a small town about 15 miles west of Seoul. He was found to have had illicit intercourse with the widow of a former high official—hence his punishment.

Your readers will have good cause to believe that the Mios are and have been a thoroughly depraved and treacherous lot. Several of the Mios (including Ming Yang Chun) whom the Korean authorities are said to be anxious (?) to apprehend, are known to be hiding in Ping Yang.

Many of the newly appointed Korean officials even are also now possessed of a very clear conscience, and hence they naturally hesitate to bring to justice the old offenders. If they were very anxious to do so, no great difficulty would be met with, because the oppressed people would willingly lend them a hand.

The French man-of-war *Inconstant*, which had been sent South to investigate the murder of the French priest, returned to Chemulpo on the 28th inst. The officers were unable to obtain any particulars regarding the sad affair. They report, however, that the country along the Kun river in Chong Do appeared to be alive with Tung Hsia.

I have it from good authority that the native militia of Chong Chong Do and Cholla Do have joined the Tong Hsia, and that their number is daily increasing. What their intentions are remains to be seen. I hardly think they will dare to attack the Japanese forces until they can look for assistance from the Chinese.

The *Kowshing* affair has been settled by the Chinese Government apologising and paying an indemnity of \$75,000.

Your readers will have with disgust that the commanders of the Chinese forces now in Korea post placards in every village or town they march through, offering a reward for every Japanese head that is brought to them. Such being the case, it is to be hoped that in the coming engagements the Japanese will give "no quarter," because it would be useless to fight the Chinese according to civilized ideas.

Since the 21st instant we are living under the new regime and it remains to be seen what result the new reforms will have. The Japanese are bent to "strike while the iron is hot" at any rate so far as the reorganisation of the Korean army is concerned. Captain Watanabe, the Japanese military attaché, has selected 160 of the old soldiers, and has commenced to drill them in the art of war. These men are to be trained as non-commissioned officers, and I am informed that all commands are given in Korean, so it will be plainly seen that the Japanese were prepared for every possible emergency appertaining to the reformation of the Korean Government. What success Captain Watanabe will have with his unwilling pupils will long be known. I may safely prophesy that the Japanese will have their hands full if they really attempt to drill large numbers of Korean troops. While Koreans will gladly and willingly obey any commands given them by a European or American, they will not pay much attention to either Japanese or Chinese instructors, whom they look upon as below them in civilization, etc.

On the 20th inst. the new Korean coins are supposed to have been put into circulation, but I am sorry to say that, although I have even offered a premium for a complete set, I have not yet been able to obtain a single coin, let alone a full set. I expect, however, that in time a sufficient number will be circulated to enable us to get a watch charm at least.

The following particulars regarding the new coins will be found interesting:—

1st.—The new coins are to consist of silver, nickel, copper and brass.

2nd.—The lowest coin (brass), is called *p'um*.

One *p'um* 10 *p'um*.

3rd.—Five kinds of coins will be put in circulation:—

(1) The smallest coin, the *p'um*, is made of brass;

(2) The *p'um* coin is made of copper;

(3) The 25 *p'um* coin is made of nickel;

(4) The 50 *p'um* coins are made of silver;

(5) The 500 *p'um* coins are made of silver.

4th.—The standard coin is the 5-*p'um* piece;

all other coins of lower value are called subsidiary coins.

It has been agreed that every one, when either changing, paying or receiving money, must take in 100-*p'um*, nickel, copper, and brass coins to the amount of 5-*p'um*.

5th.—Relative value between the old and new coins:—

1 *p'um* (brass), equal to 1 old cash;

(2) (copper), 5

25 25

50 50

500 500

6th.—Expenses and salaries of officials are to be paid in silver, and in the event of it becoming necessary to make use of the old cash, these expenses and salaries are to be paid as per valuation stipulated in Par. 5.

7th.—Until sufficient amount of the new coins can be minted and placed in circulation foreign coins will be permitted to remain in circulation, provided, however, that the said foreign coins are of the same weight and value as the new Korean coins.

If the cruel war is not ended before long the foreigners in Korea at least will have an uncomfortable time of it during the coming winter. As I have had some experience with war, I generally look ahead, and find that, as the Japanese have been kind enough to prohibit the exportation of coal from Japan, we will have great difficulty in obtaining the requisite amount of fuel. At present inferior Japanese coal costs from \$17.00 to \$22.00 per ton in Chemulpo, and adding to this transportation to Seoul, which will amount to about \$20.00 or \$22.00 more per ton, you will see that coal in Seoul, if the present scanty supply holds out, will be a pretty

luxurious article. I have made a careful calculation and find that it will cost most foreign families between \$40 and \$50 per month for fuel, and this will only be sufficient to keep the cooking range going and comfortably heat one room measuring, say, 12 by 16 feet.

Those who cannot afford to spend this sum will have to keep on their furs or remain in bed during the coldest part of the winter, unless the Chinese should manage to capture Seoul and make things so warm and lively that the inhabitants will have no time to think of the cold or the price of fuel.

The following further reforms have been adopted by the Korean Council:—

August 7th 1894:—

1st.—Hereafter, when the representative of the Foreign Governments have audience of His Majesty, it is recommended that they should, according to foreign custom, ride in their chairs to the inner gate of the waiting hall. [Note.—It is to be hoped that His Majesty will approve of the above reform, because heretofore the Foreign representatives have been obliged to leave their chairs outside the Palace gate and walk for a distance of nearly a quarter of a mile over filthy roads and through a lot of dirty compounds to reach the waiting-hall.]

2nd.—It is recommended and respectfully requested that His Majesty appoint Ye Chun Young, nephew of his Majesty, as a member of this council.

3rd.—The salaries of all the officers, scribes,

and servants, who may under the reformed Government be dismissed, should be paid according to the old system of payment until they can receive other appointments or can engage in other occupations.

August 18th, 1894:—

1st.—No officer of the Household Department, whether high or low, shall be appointed to or have any connection with the departments for the administration of national affairs.

2nd.—The Council will adjourn for a few days to enable the various new departments to organize, and then it will meet every other day.

3rd.—It is to be hoped that in the coming engagements the Japanese will give "no quarter," because it would be useless to fight the Chinese according to civilized ideas.

4th.—The salaries of all the officers, scribes,

and servants, who may under the reformed Government be dismissed, should be paid according to the old system of payment until they can receive other appointments or can engage in other occupations.

August 19th, 1894:—

1st.—No officer of the Household Department, whether high or low, shall be appointed to or have any connection with the departments for the administration of national affairs.

2nd.—The Council will adjourn for a few days

to enable the various new departments to organize, and then it will meet every other day.

3rd.—It is to be hoped that in the coming engagements the Japanese will give "no quarter," because it would be useless to fight the Chinese according to civilized ideas.

4th.—The salaries of all the officers, scribes,

and servants, who may under the reformed Government be dismissed, should be paid according to the old system of payment until they can receive other appointments or can engage in other occupations.

August 20th, 1894:—

1st.—No officer of the Household Department, whether high or low, shall be appointed to or have any connection with the departments for the administration of national affairs.

2nd.—The Council will adjourn for a few days

to enable the various new departments to organize, and then it will meet every other day.

3rd.—It is to be hoped that in the coming engagements the Japanese will give "no quarter," because it would be useless to fight the Chinese according to civilized ideas.

4th.—The salaries of all the officers, scribes,

and servants, who may under the reformed Government be dismissed, should be paid according to the old system of payment until they can receive other appointments or can engage in other occupations.

August 21st, 1894:—

1st.—No officer of the Household Department, whether high or low, shall be appointed to or have any connection with the departments for the administration of national affairs.

2nd.—The Council will adjourn for a few days

to enable the various new departments to organize, and then it will meet every other day.

3rd.—It is to be hoped that in the coming engagements the Japanese will give "no quarter," because it would be useless to fight the Chinese according to civilized ideas.

4th.—The salaries of all the officers, scribes,

and servants, who may under the reformed Government be dismissed, should be paid according to the old system of payment until they can receive other appointments or can engage in other occupations.

August 22nd, 1894:—

1st.—No officer of the Household Department, whether high or low, shall be appointed to or have any connection with the departments for the administration of national affairs.

